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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

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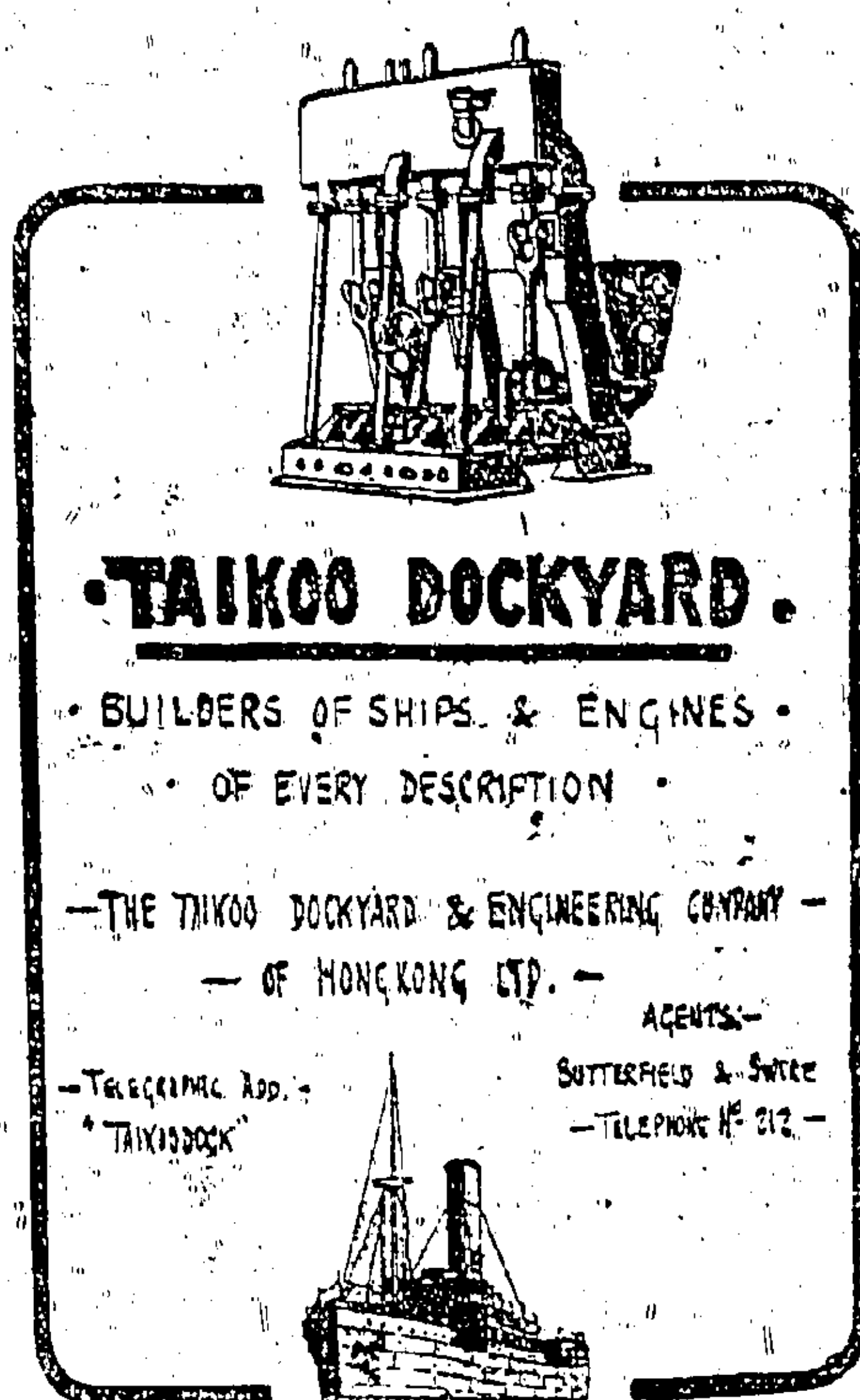
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Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA. Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH HARRY THE ENEMY.

LONDON, June 25.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We raided a number of points and successfully entered the enemy trenches at Epheg, Bullcourt, Rieux, Loos and Hooge, killing many and taking a number of prisoners.

We remained two hours in the enemy trenches, to the eastward of Vermelles, blowing up the dugouts, inflicting casualties and taking 15 prisoners.

We carried out successful minor operations to the south-west of Lens and to the north-west of Wurmstein, gaining ground and taking prisoners.

DRAWING AROUND LENS.

LONDON, June 25.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that the British are rapidly drawing a salient round Lens. They have advanced to the east of Bois-de-Baumont and occupied a quarter of a mile of the German front line, thereby making a frontal progress towards the south-western fringe of Lens. Apparently, there was very little fighting, the Germans falling back. The British found the trenches and dugouts deserted.

Undoubtedly the unceasing pressure of the Lens defences is proving most trying and expensive for the enemy and this is probably the real explanation why the British did not attempt to force the fall of Lens. Whilst the tactical value of Lens scarcely justifies a costly mass attack, the Germans must keep very large forces in the town in order to guard against a surprise attack as the British artillery dominates the place from high ground. The Hun's tenure is manifestly most uncomfortable.

BRITISH WITHIN NINE MILES OF OSTEND.

LONDON, June 25.
A correspondent at Headquarters states that the British are at Lombardzyde, within nine miles of Ostend.

HOLLAND AND BRITAIN. "GRAVE POLITICAL SITUATION."

LONDON, June 25.
The Daily Mail Hague Correspondent states that the populace at Rotterdam have seized and distributed lighters of potatoes consigned to the British Government, thus creating a grave political situation.

The Agricultural agreement between the Dutch and the British allows Holland to export 50 per cent. of her potato crop equally to Great Britain and Germany. As Holland owed Great Britain 11,000 tons on the 1916 crop, Great Britain insisted upon receiving this quantity from the 1917 crop, before any were exported to Germany. Subsequently, the British authorities at The Hague ascertained that Holland was preparing to export potatoes to Germany. They warned the Dutch Government that grave consequences might ensue, involving the fate of Dutch ships in the Allied harbours.

Sir W. B. Townley, the British Minister to Holland, had previously informed the Government that the exportation of potatoes was likely to produce restlessness among the population, which has now happened at Rotterdam in consequence of the recent reduction in the potato rations.

THE WAR SITUATION.

REVIEW OF THE PAST HALF YEAR.

LONDON, June 25.
The Times summing up the views of its Military Correspondent on the situation for the half-year, points out that since January 1st the Allied cause has chiefly been upheld by the British. The triumphs in the prolonged battles of the Somme and the Aisne compelled a German withdrawal along a wide front from Lens to Vimy Ridge, while the Spring offensive terminated with the brilliant victory of Messines. We have taken Baghdad, shattered the Mesopotamian Army, penetrated the upper reaches of the Tigris, cleared out the Turks from Sinai, and invaded Palestine.

On the Western Front, the British and French since January 1st have captured 70,000 prisoners, 500 guns, and masses of trench mortars and machine-guns, and disposed of 300,000 of the enemy. At the beginning of April the German western reserves numbered 52 Divisions; at the beginning of June the reserves numbered only 39 Divisions. Many Divisions had been shattered and withdrawn.

Colonel Repington admits that although Hindenburg's silent retreat was a direct result of last year's battle, it compelled a modification of the Allied plans which had been prepared by Marshal Joffre just before his resignation of the Supreme Command. The Allied pursuit, however, was far swifter than the enemy anticipated, nor had they realised the advanced state of the British preparations to attack northward of Arras.

Colonel Repington lays stress on the very violent character and the inevitable failure of the counter-attacks in the battle of Arras, while between Rheims and Ypres the enemy lost all the selected commanding positions held since 1914, and now dominated by the Allies.

The interlude due to the Russian revolution gave an incomparable opportunity which the enemy was unable to grasp. This inability to strike effectively on the western front is the measure of their fate. They will never have such a chance again. Russia may be expected soon to renew the offensive. The Rumanians have regained strength, and comparing the position on January 1st with that on June 1st there are sufficient reasons for buoyancy.

AUSTRALIA AND RECRUITING.

VOLUNTARISM ON ITS FINAL TRIAL.

SYDNEY, June 25.
Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, is expected to make an important recruiting announcement here, in a few days. He will probably declare that voluntarism is on its final trial and if it fails, the question of conscription must be re-submitted to the people.

HONOURED FOR RAIDING LONDON.

LONDON, June 25.
A telegram received in Amsterdam from Brandenburg states that one of the air-riders on London has received the Order pour le Merite.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE AT HAVANNA.

NEW YORK, June 25.
A magazine at Havana exploded, killing one person and injuring many others. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a bomb.

(Continued on Page 5.)

The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
the 27th and 28th June, 1917, at 10 a.m.
each day, at H.M. Naval Yard,
and at the Kowloon Depot.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling
Stores, also at the Kowloon Depot,
will commence on THURSDAY,
28th instant about at 11 a.m.

Old and Surplus
NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES
Comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—One
Coal, Lighters (carrying capacity 150
Tons), Various Ships and Boats Fittings,
Pax Engines, Canvas Hoops, Coir
Cordage, Paperstuffs, Canvas Bags, Old
India Rubber, Bait, Ours Fir, Carpets,
Rugs, Blankets, Bedsteads, Electric
Cable, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and
Steel, Mineral and Olive Oil, Gas
Cylinders, &c., &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores:—
Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets,
Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of
Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen),
Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils,
Cooperative Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.
Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the
Catalogue.

On view from Tuesday, 26th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, June 26, 1917. 1908

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
FRIDAY,
the 30th June, 1917, at 3 p.m., at No. 1,
Great George Street, East Point,
(next door to Ice House).

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
therein contained.

Consisting of:—
Teakwood Sideboard (Bevelled Mirror),
Teakwood Wardrobes (Double Bevelled
Mirrors), 2 Brass Fenders and Brasses,
Teak Overmantel, Copper Boiler, Copper
Fish Kettle, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1912

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH
have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 P.M.
at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria
Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of
ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and
known and registered in the Land Office
as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with
the messuages erections and buildings
thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999
years created by a Crown Lease dated
the 8th day of April 1866.

Area in respect of Section "A" of
Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent
\$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of
Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$87.6.

For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Practising Solicitors,
100 House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH ASIAN BANK.

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

STRENGTH AND ENERGY FOR TIRED FOLKS

How Run Down, Nerve Sick,
Discouraged Men and Women
are Finding New Nerves,
New Health, New Life,
New Courage

WHEN the alarm clock rings this
morning did you bound from bed,
wide awake, bright eyed, clear minded
and whistle while you dressed? Did you
go to breakfast with the appetite of a
horse and have for work feeling a
brimful of ideas and energy, ready to do
your work with a will?

Not if you're the average citizen. You
stretched and yawned and said, "another
day" and you arose slowly feeling vaguely
dependent and uneasy and not a bit
brimful of ideas and energy, ready to do
your work with a will. Something nasty had crawled
in your mouth and slept there all night.
You had no appetite, your work was
mechanical and lacked purpose. True
you got in the rat finally and pulled
through after a fashion, but you weren't
a success and you realized it. You lacked
ambition, energy, vim, nerve force and
you couldn't concentrate. There was no
joy or happiness in the day's work or
the reward it brought you.

Such symptoms don't necessarily

prove that you are ill, but they are

certain indications of weakened nerve

force and evidence that your nerve cells

are not being properly nourished and

strengthened. Your whole system—

mental and physical—is below par and

you are only 50 per cent. efficient—just

half your real self. In such a condition

you can do nothing better or get quicker

action than by taking a few weeks'

treatment of the wonderful remedy

called Sargol. This is the most remark-

able prescription ever found for putting

back the "good old pep" in folks who

are chronically tired, demoralized or run

down. The chief reason for its success

is that it contains some of the most im-

portant elements of active living nerve

force. Sargol acts quickly. It gets

straightway into your nerve cells and

blood and freshens and brightens you

right up. It gives you ambition, courage,

will power and real vital vim and does

not contain a single habit forming drug.

It is always safe, easy, pleasant and

efficient. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy,
Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dis-

pensary and leading chemists every-
where sell it—by tablets or a package.

After a year's use Sargol was awarded
a gold medal and diploma of honor at
Brussels, Belgium.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
SATURDAY,
the 30th June, 1917, at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Tee House Street.

A CONSORTIUM OF
HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
&c., &c., &c.

Consisting of:—
Bed Sheets, Cushion Covers, Bed
spreads, Table Cloths and Serviettes,
Dusters, Glass Cloths, Towels, &c., &c.

A number of Lady's Blouses,
&c., &c., &c.
A quantity of Lace Curtains.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1904

AMAH WANTED.

ANY Lady recommend a first
class resident SEW AMAH who
understands English to—

Mrs. ELDON POTTER,
133 The Peak.
Hongkong, June 23, 1917. 1905

Don't Worry!
in here

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FLEAS MOTHS

BEETLES

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The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—his body.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: 5/- and 10/-

A REPUBLICAN SOCIETY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. H. G. WELLS' SUGGESTION.

The following is the full text of the
letter written to "The Times" recently
by Mr. H. G. Wells:—

Sir,—Will you permit me to suggest to
your readers that the time is now ripe,
and that it would be a thing agreeable
to our friends and Allies, the Republican
democracies of France, Russia, the United
States, and Portugal, to give some clear
expression of the great volume of Republi-
can feeling that has always existed in
the British community? Hitherto that
has neither needed nor found very definite
formulation. Our Monarchy is a peculiar
case; the general Republican feeling has
found satisfaction in the assertion that
the British system is in its essence a
"crowned Republic"; and it is very
doubtful whether even in Ireland there
is any considerable section disposed to go
beyond the implications of that phrase.
But it will be an excess of civility to the
least acceptable pretensions of Royalty and
a grave negligence of our duty to liberal
aspirations throughout the world if think-
ing men in the British community do
not now take unambiguous steps to make
it clear to the Republicans of Europe,
Asia, and the American Continent that
these ancient trappings of throne and
sceptre are at most a mere historical
immemorial of ours, and that our spirit
is warmly and entirely against the
dynastic system that has so long divided,
glittered, and wasted the spirit of man-
kind.

The need extends beyond even the
reassuring establishment of a common
spirit with the French, Russian, Ameri-
can, and Portuguese Republicans. The
ending of this war involves many perma-
nent changes in the condition of
Eastern Europe and Western Asia. In
particular there is the question of the
future of the reunited Polish people.
The time has come to say clearly that
the prospect of setting up some puppet
monarchy, some "fresh intriguing little
"dynasty of everybody," as a King in
Poland as it is to liberal thought
everywhere else in the world. We have
had two object-lessons in Bulgaria and
Greece of the endless mischief these
dynastic graftings cause. Bulgaria is by
nature a peasant democracy as sturdy and
potentially as pacific as the Swiss. A
King has always been an outrage upon
the ancient Republican traditions of
Athens. So long as Russia chose to be
represented by a Tsar and to permit an
implicit support of the Greek monarchy
through him, so long were British
publicists debauched from a plain expres-
sion of their minds in this connection.
But now the case is altered. It is I am
glad to say, a foolish libel upon a dis-
interested and devoted monarch to hint
that the propositors "Tito" has now
a single friend at Court among the Allies.
The open fraternization of the British
people and the Greek Republicans is
practicable, necessary, and overdue.

For the demonstration of such senti-
ments and sympathies as these, for the
advancement of the ends I have indicated,
and for the encouragement of a Republi-
can movement in Central Europe some
immediate organization is required in
Great Britain. To begin with, it might
take the form of a series of locally
affiliated "Republican Societies," centring
in our chief towns, which could enrol
members, organize meetings of sympathy
with our fellow-Republicans abroad, and
form the basis of more definitely purpose-
ful activities. Such activities need not
conflict in any way with one's free loyalty
to the occupant of the Throne of this
"crowned Republic." Very sincerely
yours,

H. G. WELLS.

Easton Glebe, Dunmow, Essex.

COMMENTS ON THE LETTER.

THE "GOLDEN LINK."

"The Times" in a leading article on
the letter says:—

The letter which we print in this issue
from Mr. H. G. Wells shows that clever
men can sometimes write very foolishly.
If we do its author the disservice of
making it public, it is in order to show
the absurdity of "republican" mani-
festations in this country. Great social
and political upheavals invariably exercise
a certain influence upon the whole com-
mune of nations. The Russian
Revolution is no exception to the rule,
and we all know that, even in England,
all sorts of fantastic analogies have been
drawn by the half-educated between the
prostrate monarchy of the Tsardom and
the constitutional Monarchy of the British
Empire. They are too glaringly false to

mislead men or women of ordinary
information and common sense. We do
not believe that "Republican feeling"
ever has been general in these countries
—even at the time when they were
nominally a republic. We are quite con-
fident that no "great volume" of that
feeling exists to-day. This country has
been governed continuously by the con-
sent of the governed since the downfall
of the Stuarts, the last monarchs of these
reigns who claimed to reign by right
divine. If, at any time during the 230
years which have passed since the Revolu-
tion of 1688, there had been a general
feeling of the sort, then the governed
would have given it effect. The feeling
has been very loudly proclaimed at inter-
vals from 1700 to 1848, but the men who
proclaimed it, clever though some of them
were, have found no echo in the bulk of
the nation. The Constitution, "broad-
based upon the people's will," has slowly
widened "from precedent to precedent."
The "general feeling" which is not
republican but which is democratic, has
been perfectly satisfied with the result.
The popularity of the Monarchy
enormously increased in the reigns of
Queen Victoria and King Edward VII.,
and it was never rooted more firmly in
the hearts of the people than it is to-day.

Loyalty to the Crown, and to the House
who by Act of Parliament inherit it, is as
wise in this Empire of democrats as it is
natural and just. The essential charac-
teristic of our constitutional Monarchy is
the supreme power of the people exercised
through Parliament. The King has far
less personal power than the President
of the United States, and the House of
Commons has far more power than Con-
gress. All real power is concentrated in
the Ministry, and it is not the King who
makes and unmakes Ministers, but the
majority of the House. It is the Cabinet
who frame our policy, foreign and
domestic. It is they who appoint to all
great positions in the State and in the
Church. The command of our Fleets and
Armies, the choice of our representatives
abroad, the selection of the Judges, the
patronage of the Civil Service, the
nomination of the officers of the King's
own household, the grant of titles and
of honours, are all in their hands. They
make these appointments, it is true, in
the form of recommendations to the
Crown, but Ministers are responsible for
them, not to the Crown, but to Parlia-
ment. Without the support of the House
of Commons no Ministry could hold office
for a week, and the House, in turn, is
absolutely dependent upon the "con-
sistencies." The system in the Dominions
is the same. It is government by the
people in a thoroughly effective form. It
has nothing in common with the
"militarist" kingship of the Continent,
except that the Crown is hereditary in
both. Those monarchies are mischievous,
not because they are hereditary, but
because they invest the King and his
personal advisers with "irresponsible
powers. It is in order to control the
exercise of this despotic authority that
the Hohenzollerns have assiduously
cultivated close family relationships with
the minor dynasties. The war has
started the democracies by its revelation
of the danger which comes from this
secret society of dynasts; but the root of
the evil is that its members are not
constitutional "kings," but would-be
autocrats, pursuing autocratic ideals under
a constitutional mask. To compare king-
ship of this type with our constitutional
Monarchy is to confuse names with
realities.

We prize and reverence the Monarchy
because it is the thread which runs
through the wonderful story of our
national life. But we value it for prac-
tical reasons as well. We know and feel
that the Crown is the indispensable key-
stone of the Empire. It binds the whole
of the vast fabric together and no other
institution does or can do. It appeals to
the great self-governing States beyond the
seas as it appeals to us at home. All of
them are democracies and advanced
democracies. All look to the King as the
supreme symbol of the unity and the
nationality of the Empire. They too are
"crowned democracies," and they rejoice
that they are crowned. The Crown in no
wise fetters their perfect freedom, and it
immeasurably strengthens the unity of
the free states which is the pride and the
greatness of us all. In the Crown
Colonies it is more important still—the
tree under whose majestic shade liberty
is sheltered in its growth. To the greatest
Dependency of all—to the immense
Indian Empire, our greatest responsibility
and our proudest care—Kingship is by
themselves tradition the very foundation
of order and of peace. None who have
passed the Veldt can doubt that
in India the King-Emperor holds sway
by the consent of the governed.
Loyalty to the King is a passion, and

almost a religion, in the East, and in
India any form of government has the
rule of the King-Emperor would be alien
to the most cherished ideals of all. It
would fall for want of support, from
princes and from peoples alike, and its
collapse would bury in bloodshed and in
ruin all the noble work of Englishmen
and of Indians since our coming. The
very looseness of our Empire makes "the
golden link of the Crown" more precious
to us than it might be to other States.
It makes the cohesion, and with the
cohesion the progress, of the "crowned
democracies" possible. In this way it is
itself the surest bulwark and pledge of
democracy over a great part of the globe.
All democracies must mould their own
institutions. We have chosen a kingship,
founded on the will of the people and
ruling by that will. To suggest any
resemblance between this tried and
trusted organ of popular government and
"militarist" monarchies on the Hohen-
zollern model is to insult the nations of
this Empire as well as its Imperial Crown.
And to argue that the organization of
"republican circles" would render us
more sympathetic with our non-monarchi-
cal Allies is to pay a singularly poor com-
pliment both to their knowledge of history
and to their intelligence.

AN INDIAN VIEW OF REPUBLICS.

At a luncheon served in the banqueting
hall, the Lord Mayor, after the toast of
"The King-Emperor, Duke of Lancaster,"
had been honoured, gave that of "Success
to the Indian Empire."

The Maharaja of Bikanir, in respond-
ing referred to Mr. Wells' letter on
Republicanism which is printed above,
and having quoted from the leading article
in "The Times" on the subject con-
tinued:—Can we look with anything but
serious alarm upon any suggestion for
weakening the very foundations of the
system which has welded closer together
in ever-increasing strength the various
parts of the Empire in sunshine and in
storm? Never! (Cheers.) As one com-
ing from a country where our sacred
teaching, our sentiments, and our tradi-
tions deeply inspire us with veneration,
affection, and devotion for the Sovereign,
I should like to take this, the first
opportunity of publicly declaring, in the
most unhesitating terms, that the views
and the suggestions of the writer will be
repudiated with scorn and looked upon
with extreme repugnance throughout the
Indian Empire. In saying this I speak,
not only for my brother Princes and
myself, but also for the masses of India
and for the Indian Army. (Loud cheers.)

WOMEN AT LLOYD'S.

OBJECTIONS TO THEM ENTERING
"THE FLOOR."

The possibility of women, being at
last admitted to Lloyd's is suggested by
Major Rothschild, M.P. In expressing
his intention to bring to the City Local
Tribunal the cases of Lloyd's employees
who had been employed as being in
certified occupations, Major Rothschild
says:—

"I see no reason why women should
not go into the rooms on behalf of firms."

On inquiry an Evening Standard rep-
resentative learned that a very large
number of female clerks are already
employed by the various firms associated
with Lloyd's. Hitherto, however, there
has been a rigid rule against their hav-
ing access to the Lloyd's rooms where
the main business is transacted.

Surprise, however, was expressed at
the impression which some of the re-
markers at the tribunal were to convey,
that Lloyd's rule against the admittance
of women to the main business quarters
created certain exemption anomalies.
Between 3,000 and 4,000 men, our re-
presentative gathered, have already gone
from Lloyd's to the front. A big pro-
portion of the residue comprises youths
not yet eligible for military training,
with a comparatively small sprinkling
of men of military age who have had to
be retained owing to expert knowledge
of the firm's matters. A big pro-
portion of the residue comprises youths
not yet eligible for military training,
with a comparatively small sprinkling
of men of military age who have had to
be retained owing to expert knowledge
of the firm's matters. A big pro-
portion of the residue comprises youths
not yet eligible for military training,
with a comparatively small sprinkling
of men of military age who have had to
be retained owing to expert knowledge
of the firm's matters.

A standing objection to women enter-
ing the floor of Lloyd's, it is pointed out,
is the fact that the space is limited;
business is transacted at tremendously
high pressure, with unavoidable bustling
and jostling.

Mingled in the long, eager, crushing
queues of brokers and brokers' clerks
waiting their turn to state their business
to the underwriters, it is suggested that
female clerks would hardly and them-
selves in a congenial business element,
especially on some unusually exciting
business days.

THE BOOK OF LIFE.

A novel method of commemorating the
members of the church who have fallen
in the war has been adopted at Brixton
Congregational Church. A "Book of
Life" has been compiled—an illuminated
volume containing the names and brief
biographies of each man who has lost
his life. It is hoped the "book" will
remain on the communion table of the
church for all time. The idea of the
"Book of Life" is entirely Scriptural, it
being the Gospels, among the early
Christians thus to record the names of
those whom the Church wished to hold
in remembrance in a volume placed on
the altar. The sole surviving volume of
the kind in England is that containing
ten thousand names which lay for seven
centuries on the high altar of Durham
Cathedral and is now in the British
Museum.

INTIMATIONS

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as Game, LEA
& PERRINS' SAUCE is always appropriate.
It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce
can be used, LEA & PERRINS' is invariably
the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour
that suits the most delicate dishes and
appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins
The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

AUCTION.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the
Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of
July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of
the Public Works Department by Order of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a
term of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the
Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one
further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area (Approx.)	Value (Approx.)
1	As per plan	25,000 sq. ft.	1908

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 2/- net (cash) per Copy.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from the Liquidators of Messrs.
JENKINS & Co. in pursuance of an order
of the Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 615.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

the 4th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds, Bedsteads, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Also in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Large Hall Clock, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Chess Cabinet, Framed Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cot, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 26, 1917. 1914

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Entries close for Third Gymkhana.
10 a.m.—Auction of Naval and Victualling Stores at H.M. Naval Yard and Kowloon Depot.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, June 28:—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

FRIDAY, June 29:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at No. 1, Great George St., East Point.

SATURDAY, June 30:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Linen, Ladies' Blouses, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SUNDAY, July 1:—
Dominion Day, Canada.

MONDAY, July 2:—
General Holiday.

TUESDAY, July 3:—
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

WEDNESDAY, July 4:—
Anniversary of American Declaration of Independence, (1776).

THURSDAY, July 5:—
3.52 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.
7.25 a.m.—Full Moon.
5.40 a.m.—Full Moon.

FRIDAY, July 6:—
Princess Victoria's birthday (1888).

SATURDAY, July 7:—
2.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic, or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it. It is your subject to attacks of the kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

anxious to organise a "punitive expedition" to the north, the anti-gambling policy which has been maintained in the province much longer than most people thought would be the case, must be strained now to breaking point. But meanwhile, other methods of creating a war chest are being tried. While the South is in this frame of mind it is impossible to say what the outcome of the crisis will be; but this much is certain that the "settlement" which is being negotiated at Peking is not likely to last three months.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange was up another eighth this morning, the demand rate being 2 1/8. This afternoon it was the same.

The appeal in the libel case of Dr. E. L. Marsh v. Hayley Morris was to be heard in H. B. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai yesterday.

Owing to members of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club are reminded that entries for the meeting on Saturday, July 7th, close to-morrow.

H. M. The Emperor of Japan was graciously pleased to contribute ¥3,000 toward the funeral expenses of the late Mr. W. H. Stone, the adviser to the Department of Communications.

Friday next, June 29th (St. Peter's Day) is the tenth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Lander as Bishop of Victoria. The celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral will be at 7.30 a.m. on that day.

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, has issued a statement categorically denying that the Allies have ever contemplated applying to Japan to exercise pressure on the natural course of events in Russia.

"Not a tourist on the ship," proudly declared Purser E. A. Sealey of the Persia Maru, when the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha liner reached Yokohama from San Francisco on the 12th inst. "When our country is at war, it is no time for citizens to be abroad seeking pleasure," explained Mr. Sealey.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on the 2nd inst. Sir Robert Ho Tung, J.P., of Hongkong, and Mr. Lim Tug Nang, of Singapore, were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society.

The engagement is announced between J. Elliot Murray, M.D., Temporary Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., of Shanghai, elder son of the late W. H. Murray, M.D., Galashiels, N.B., and Jocelyn Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Montague Bear of Savbridgeworth, Herts, late of China and Japan.

Sir William Adamson, G.M.G., aged 84, of Avenue Road, Highgate, N., chairman of Adamson, Gilliland and Co., Ltd., East India merchants, Billiter Avenue, E.C., and for more than 24 years a director of the P. and O. Company, and formerly a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, left unsettled estate of the value of £20,845, with net personality of £20,369.

A meeting of friends and sympathisers with the medical branch of the North China and Shantung Mission was held in St. Philip's Parish Hall, Earl's Court Road, London, on 10th ult. when the Lord Bishop of Kensington presided. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Bishop, Dr. Arnold Armitage, Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Mr. Paul King, Commissioner of Chinese Customs. Tea was kindly provided by Mrs. Aglen, the mother of the Inspector-General at Peking, and amongst those who were present were the Chinese Minister, Dr. Timothy Richards, and Dr. Soothill.

We notice in Home papers the announcement that Lieutenant Henry E. Allen, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was drowned at sea on April 24, whilst returning home on leave. He was the fifth son of the late Mr. W. E. Allen, of Greenford, at one time a member of the Stock Exchange. Born in 1868, he was educated as a chemist, and was from 1887 to 1893 with Messrs. Watson and Co., Ltd., at Hongkong, where he was one of the few Europeans to recover from an attack of the bubonic plague on its first and most virulent outbreak. From 1901 to 1908 he was chief chemist and assayer to the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi, and subsequently held a similar position at Mexico City. He joined the Sportsman's Battalion in 1914, was gazetted to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1915, and then transferred to the Colonial Office for service in Cameroons in the Nigeria Regiment, W.A.F.F.

Hongkong is able to congratulate itself again on a remarkably light plague season. Here we are practically at the end of the season in which plague usually prevails in Hongkong, and we have had a total of only 21 cases, with 18 deaths since the 1st of January. This makes the third light season in succession. Whereas in 1914 we had 2,141—the biggest total on record—in 1915 we had only 144 cases, and in 1916 191. After the month of June plague epidemics usually decline very rapidly to extinction, and as we have

TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

[BY SCRUTATOR.]

Monday next, July 2nd, is a public holiday in Hongkong. It is a date fixed by ordinance to suit the convenience of the Bank. Two days later comes the great national festival of the United States—the Glorious Fourth. I suppose the Colony can hardly run to two public holidays in one week, but the new relationship of the United States to Great Britain and her Allies will prompt a general desire to see "The Fourth" observed in the Colony this year more generally than it has ever been before—as a special compliment to the United States.

By the way, the Fourth of July is a memorable day in the life of Sir Henry May, for it was on that day five years ago that he returned to Hongkong, after a brief tenure of the Governorship of the Fiji Islands, to become the Governor of Hongkong. Governors of the crown colonies, I believe, are appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but tenure of the office is usually confined to a period of six years from the assumption of office. Sir Henry will next week therefore be entering on his sixth year. His record in Hongkong will have a double distinction. Not only is it I believe, an unprecedented thing in the colonial service for a man to become the Governor of a colony in which, starting as a cadet, he has spent practically the whole of his career—extending in Sir Henry's case to over 35 years—but His Excellency will also have the unique distinction of holding the appointment of Governor longer than any of his predecessors in the history of the Colony. It would be interesting, indeed, to know whether the length of Sir Henry's Governorship is not something unique in the entire annals of the Colonial Office.

We have been reminded of the necessity for preparing for another "Our Day" effort in aid of the Red Cross work on the battlefields, a work which commands the complete sympathy of all men and women and their most generous support. The Colony raised by last year's effort, on October 19th, the sum of nearly £5,000. This year there is every necessity for doing as well, if we cannot do better. In a place like Hongkong there is not great scope for variety in methods of raising money but if any body has any ideas for the day's programme now is the time to ventilate them.

Congratulations are due to Mr. J. J. Bryan, the Hon. Corresponding Secretary in Hongkong for the Overseas Club, upon his success in raising the sum of \$11,976.39 for the gift of another aeroplane from the Colony to the Royal Flying Corps. When Mr. Bryan started on the effort a few months ago, the constant calls which the War makes on the purses of every one of us made the prospect for this particular effort not a very promising one at this stage of the war. But subscriptions have come in steadily, and a very gratifying feature of the effort is that the total of \$11,976.39 has not been reached by a few large subscriptions, but represents many hundreds of small contributions.

We seem to have had an abundance of rain this year, but a glance at the records shows that we are still some ten inches below the average for the first six months of the year. Indeed, we have not had as much rain in six months as we had last year in the one month of June. Last year, June was the wettest month of the year. We had in that month alone no less than 32.18 inches. Our total to date for the past six months has been 27.00 inches. As the yearly average for ten years has been 82.52 inches, it will be seen that we have considerable leeway to make up yet. There is some satisfaction, however, in knowing that our rainfall comes to us, not in small daily doses throughout the year, but in gallons on occasional days. Last year there were 245 days on which no rain fell, so, on the law of averages, we can hope for a good many fine days in the next six months!

Hongkong is able to congratulate itself again on a remarkably light plague season. Here we are practically at the end of the season in which plague usually prevails in Hongkong, and we have had a total of only 21 cases, with 18 deaths since the 1st of January. This makes the third light season in succession. Whereas in 1914 we had 2,141—the biggest total on record—in 1915 we had only 144 cases, and in 1916 191. After the month of June plague epidemics usually decline very rapidly to extinction, and as we have

had only 21 cases so far, there is just a possibility that the total for 1917 will prove to be an improvement even on that of 1916. Only once in the last 18 years has the year's plague total been below 30. That was in 1910. The great epidemic of 1914 was attributed to the enormous influx of people from the mainland owing to the revolutionary disturbances; but we had a similar influx in the early months of 1916, and in view of the very low plague returns for 1916 and 1917 the experts will have to look about for a new theory of the periodicity of these epidemics. Let us hope it can be said that this comparative immunity represents the fruit of the sustained labours of the Sanitary Department over many years and the operation of the Building Ordinances which have been enacted for the express purpose of coping with these epidemics.

The leisurely way in which Coroners' inquests are held in Hongkong is astonishing to people familiar with the practice at Home. A fortnight ago, for instance, there was a coroner's inquest into the circumstances attending a death which occurred in the middle of January. At Home it is obligatory on the part of the Coroner to hold an inquiry into any sudden death within a day or two of its occurrence, and the duty of "viewing the body" is imposed on the jury. The intention in holding the inquest so promptly is that if there is any cause to suspect foul play, appropriate action could at once be taken by the police, but it is not very obvious what is gained by holding inquests three or four months after the death.

Two rather curious announcements relating to funerals caught my eye to-day—one in Japan, the other in an Indian paper. The latter after setting forth the place, date and hour of the funeral, said in capitals: "NO CURTAINS." The Japan announcement contained the information that a total of 135 yen had been contributed by the friends of the deceased—an old and respected foreign resident—in lieu of sending wreaths to the funeral, and that this money had been handed to the treasurer of the local S. P. C. A. It struck me as a sensible idea worthy of wider publicity. I have often—though not in Hongkong—observed the words "No Flowers" after funeral announcements, but never before have I seen it intimated that the price of the flowers might be contributed to some charitable object as an expression of sympathy.

We do not seem to have heard anything of China's "Model Army" in the present crisis—the army that Yuan Shih Kai trained while Viceroy of Chihli. If China had a real national army, something like stable government might be possible at Peking. Chang Hsun's so-called troops, who were allowed to travel several hundred miles and make themselves at home in the capital, seem to be an undisciplined rabble. A Peking correspondent describes them to me in a letter as "a villainous lot," and all accounts of them bear out this description. Those who had a sight of them on their way to the capital noted, however, that they were well equipped. Their shoes were made of the best leather and their whole outfit was in keeping. Every soldier had a rifle, and also a dagger, and the train which carried them to the capital had a number of three-inch guns mounted on freight cars and ready for use apparently. These cars were covered with various flags, dragon flags being prominent and the five-barred flag of the Republic was conspicuous only by its absence—a fact which has its own significance. Another distinguishing feature of this band of warriors is that they still wear the queue.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

Telegrams from the capital show that Cabinet construction is proceeding at Peking, Li King Hi having at last been induced to assume office as Prime Minister.

In announcing his acceptance of office, however, he says he will only remain three months.

The proposal to form a Council of Elders will probably be abandoned as there is difficulty in getting qualified persons to accept seats on the Council.

The Ministry of Finance has refused to pay the expenses incurred by General Nei See Chung and the other Tsuchus, and Government suggests that these expenses should be borne by the provinces from which the troops were dispatched.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a sure and effective remedy. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A Chinese named Loung Tak, residing at No. 13 Tue Wa Street, was summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning to answer the charge of having made a connection to the Hongkong Electric Company's main in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank without the permission of the Company.

Mr. A. M. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Hongkong Electric Company.

The defendant failed to appear in answer to the summons, but a Chinese woman, who said she was the defendant's principal sub-tenant, informed the magistrate that she was prepared to act as the defendant's representative.

Mr. Preston then outlined the circumstances of the case to His Worship, stating that in view of the enquiry recently held by the coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) into the death of a Chinese workman, who was electrocuted whilst employed in repair work on the roof of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the charge against the defendant was indeed a serious one. The connection had been skillfully made, but as a result a fuse had blown out and the current supplied to certain parts of the Bank & Shanghai Bank had been cut off. The consequences of the connection, however, might have proved far more serious, as the danger of unauthorised persons tampering with electric wires could not be over-estimated. Mr. Preston, therefore, asked that a warrant be issued for the defendant's arrest.

His Worship granted the application and the case was adjourned.

A BROKER'S PRIVATE RICKSHAW.

Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, heard the case in which Mr. E. Ormiston's private rickshaw coolie pleaded not guilty to charges of having caused an obstruction on the 18th inst., and with having refused, on the same date, to obey the directions of a police constable in uniform.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared as solicitor for the defendant.

The Police were represented by the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. McI. Messer) and Inspector Gerrard, Inspector of Traffic.

The first witness called was Indian police constable No. B74 whose directions it was alleged the defendant refused to obey on the 18th inst. The witness deposed that whilst on duty at 3.45 p.m. on the 18th inst., he saw the defendant sitting on the shafts of his rickshaw in front of the International Bank in Queen's Road Central. Witness ordered the defendant to move his rickshaw to the other side of the road, which is an authorized vehicle stand. The defendant, however, refused to comply with this request and said to the witness: "This has nothing to do with you. My master instructed me to remain in front of the bank until he came out. You will have to speak to him." Witness then waited until Mr. Ormiston came out of the Bank, which was about fifteen minutes. Witness then asked Mr. Ormiston to inform the defendant that he was not allowed to remain in front of the International Bank, but must stand on the other side of the road. Mr. Ormiston replied: "No matter where my rickshaw stands, let me have your note book and I'll give you my name."

In cross-examining the witness, Mr. Shenton said: "I put it to you that you kicked the defendant whilst he was sitting on the shafts of his rickshaw and then attempted to hit him."

Witness: No, I neither kicked nor attempted to hit the defendant.

Mr. Shenton: I put it to you that after you kicked and attempted to hit the defendant, he took his rickshaw to the other side of the road.

Witness: Yes, the defendant moved his rickshaw, but I neither kicked nor struck him.

Mr. Shenton then produced a photograph which he stated was taken at about noon on the 23rd inst. The photograph depicted a long line of rickshaws standing in Des Vaux Road Central near Ice House Street. An Indian police constable occupied the centre of the picture.

After showing the photograph to the witness Mr. Shenton asked: "If you had been that police constable in the picture, what would you have done in such a case?"

Witness answered: "Since I was not there at the time the photograph was taken I cannot say what I would have done."

When Mr. Shenton insisted on an answer, Captain Messer objected to the questions.

His Worship (to Mr. Shenton): "Are you trying to establish that Indian police constable B74 does not know his work?"

Mr. Shenton: Yes, your Worship that is just what I am endeavouring to prove. Inspector Gerrard, Traffic Inspector, testified that the last witness reported the matter to him and he went with the witness to Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street. There the witness saw the defendant sitting on the shafts of his rickshaw, which was standing on the east side of Ice House Street. Witness asked the defendant his name and address. The defendant gave his name as Chan Yan and his address as 'Master's office.' Witness asked where the office was, the defendant said: "Don't know, wait until my master comes." When Mr. Ormiston arrived, the witness informed him that he was very sorry, but he would have to take the defendant into police custody.

Mr. Ormiston said: "On the witness's instruction the Indian constable then arrested the defendant and took him to the Police Station. There the defendant gave his name as Chan Yan Naw, and his address as No. 15 Elgin Street."

With regard to the photograph produced by Mr. Shenton, rickshaws were allowed to stand in a single line on the south side of Des Vaux Road Central. The Indian constable in the picture had therefore not neglected his duty.

At this point Mr. Messer informed the magistrate that the Police had received no complaints regarding rickshaws in Des Vaux Road Central. The Police had, however, received numerous complaints from the Banks regarding obstruction by rickshaws outside their premises in Queen's Road Central.

Mr. Shenton produced a second photograph which showed a double line of rickshaws in Des Vaux Road Central near Ice House Street. In this picture the rickshaws were obviously blocking the entrances to the Banks, especially the Bank of Taiwan. In this photograph also, an Indian Constable was standing in the centre of the picture.

After looking at the photograph, witness admitted that in this case the Indian policeman on duty had not been very vigilant.

Mr. Shenton asked the witness why the defendant could not have been avoided instead of charged, and thus avoid causing inconvenience to Mr. Ormiston.

Witness replied that the reason was because the defendant had not given his proper name nor given his address when they were first requested by the Police.

"Furthermore, no inconvenience was caused to Mr. Ormiston," stated the witness. "Mr. Ormiston had three rickshaw coolies and lost only one. He went away just as smartly as he came up."

Mr. Shenton then submitted that the ordinance under which his client was charged clearly stated that the rickshaw must be obstructing some vehicle or person. According to the evidence heard the defendant's rickshaw had neither obstructed a vehicle nor a person. Mr. Shenton, therefore, submitted that the defendant had committed no offence.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until 11.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JUST A LITTLE WEAK.

Josef Remelios, a Portuguese residing in Hollywood Road, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with being drunk and incapable in D'Agular Street yesterday.

"I was just a little weak; that's all," explained the defendant, in answer to the charge.

When questioned by the magistrate, however, the defendant admitted that he was under the influence of liquor yesterday.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, and cautioned the defendant against a repetition of the offence.

AN EXPENSIVE BATH.

A scavenger coolie in the employ of the Sanitary Department was fined three dollars by Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on the charge of washing his body at a public hydrant. The defendant, who pleaded his ignorance of the law, had let the water running whilst engaged in his ablutions.

80 TO 100 U-BOATS CAUGHT BY ENGLISH NETS.

GERMAN SAILOR'S STORY.

The Amsterdam Telegraph of May 14th publishes an interview with a member of the crew of V 58, the German submarine which attacked seven Dutch grain ships in the Channel on February 22. The submarine was commanded by Captain Count von Flotau, aged 28, the possessor of Iron Crosses of the First and Second Class. It left Emden on February 19, sighted the Dutch ships between 4 and 8 p.m. on the 22nd, and discharged three torpedoes. The submarine passed zigzagging between the Dutch ships and sank them by bombs and shell fire from its deck gun. The informant said it was the rule for a number of submarines to assemble at a given point in the morning to receive instructions by wireless, presumably from Heligoland. This occurred on February 22, when from 10 to 12 submarines waited for orders together. The crew consists of 39 men. The newest boats of the A Class 35 to 60 men. Most of the submarines are Y class, and there is a middle class marked C.

The present number of submarines is estimated by the naval personnel at about 325. It is believed in German naval circles that the losses amount to from 80 to 100 submarines through English nets alone. The German Navy employs nets to shut off its ports.

The V 58 has three torpedo tubes, one at the bow and one on either side. Six torpedoes are provided for the three tubes, the estimated value of these projectiles, which are of the Schwarzkopf type, being 30,000 marks (£2,000). The submarine's speed submerged is 12 miles an hour under electrical power, above water 16 to 18 miles with Diesel motor. The new submarines, it is estimated, can overtake any cargo vessel. They are manned by experienced crews to the extent of two-thirds and novices one-third. A fortnight's stores are carried. The maximum period of submergence is from eight to 10 hours. The boats sometimes descend from 30 to 50 metres, taking five minutes to go down about 15 metres. In the event of danger the boats rest on the sea bottom till the danger is past. The vessels possess two periscopes, which are dangerous since the reflection of the sun or the moon, or searchlights may reveal the submarine's position.

The officers are very young and generally leave the training school heavily indebted, hoping to become solvent with the premiums the Government pays for the sinking of enemy ships. These men, therefore, lose the sense of responsibility. The numbering of the submarines changed as soon as the submarine was signalled by a hostile or neutral ship. This being the 50th anniversary of the sinking of the German merchant ship, the number of the submarine was changed to 50.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

EXPECTED DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

Petersburg, June 25. The *Narodnaya* states that the Government has decided to dissolve the Duma.

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK AND HIS SWORD.

Petersburg, June 25. Admiral Kolchak, the ex-Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, states that when the crew of the Flagship demanded the surrender of his sword, he threw it into the sea, saying that the Japanese left him his sword when he capitulated at Port Arthur, and he would not give it to mutineers.

DESETERS RETURNING TO THE ARMY.

Petersburg, June 25. The number of deserters who are returning to their regiments is stated to be increasing daily. Over 5,000 passed through Minsk on June 23.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

ENTENTE TROOPS MOVEMENTS.

Salonika, June 25. French cavalry has occupied the town of Larissa, thus the railway is now opened to Lypedia, Thess and Athens.

THE VENIZELISTS.

Athens, June 25. The Venizelists desire immediately to assume power in order to nip in the bud any reactionary movement in the Peloponnese by General Papagos, who is stated to have a large following of the army at present.

M. Venizelos received a most cordial welcome in the Pireas and doubtless will have the same at Athens, but the Venizelists are divided regarding the desirability of precipitating events.

M. VENIZELOS FORMING A MINISTRY.

Athens, June 25. M. Jannart, accompanied by M. Zaimis, went to the Palace where they conversed at length with the King.

It is reported that the Cabinet has resigned and that M. Venizelos is forming a new Ministry.

THE OBJECT OF THE ALLIES.

London, June 25. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the object of the Allies was to establish unity and freedom in Greece under a form of government which would make that unity and freedom permanent.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS FIRE ON WOMEN.

Amsterdam, June 25. A telegram from Milan to a Czech Deputy has revealed in the Austrian Parliament that troops fired on a crowd of women at a bread demonstration, before the Town Hall at Prohinsz, in Moravia. Twenty-four people were killed and 40 wounded.

THE WAR PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

The Hague, June 26. The war prisoners conference, in which Lord Newton, General Sir H. E. Belfield and Mr. Justice Younger are to negotiate with German delegates with regard to the condition of prisoners of war, has assembled. Lord Newton opened the proceedings.

GERMAN LEVY ON ROMANIA.

Jassy, June 25. The Germans have imposed a levy of 250,000,000 francs on the inhabitants of the occupied portions of Rumania.

OPERATIONS AGAINST MADBUDS.

Simla, June 25. It is officially announced that successful operations have been carried out by the Wadhwa Field Force, assisted by a Nepalese contingent, against the Madbuds.

Aeroplanes and bombs were employed. The enemy was severely punished and casualties were light.

BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

London, June 25. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the daily average of National expenditure was from October 8 to December 9, 1916, £5,615,000; from April 1 to May 3, £7,971,000; from May 6 to June 9, £7,582,000; from April 1 to June 9, £7,732,000. The actual daily War expenditure for the above periods was £5,718,000, £7,157,000, £7,080,000 and £6,723,000 respectively. The increase in the expenditure on the Army was partly to be attributed to payments which would ultimately be recovered. The expenditure on munitions had been affected by temporary causes, such as the more rapid delivery of orders. Nevertheless, Mr. Bonar Law said, that he feared that the Army and munition expenditure would exceed the estimate.

Regarding the loans to the Allies, the Imperial Government was still liable during the opening weeks of this current year, to fulfil commitments undertaken before the entry of the United States into the War, the advantage of which was now being felt.

Miscellaneous expenditure has substantially increased as compared with last year, owing, amongst other things, to charges for land and sea transport, including the purchase of ships and the food supply, and also to war pensions which now amounted to £250,000 weekly, and would continue to expand.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, June 25. A French communiqué reports: "There was very lively reciprocal artillery activity on the Royce and Froidmont Farm sectors, and in the direction of Hurbise and to the east of Chéverny."

GERMAN FEAR OF A FOURTH WINTER WAR.

Amsterdam, June 25. Writing in the *Voorwaerd*, Herr Schiedman states he is greatly disappointed at the non-success of the German maneuvers in Russia. He fears there will be a fourth winter war. He recommends the demoralization of Germany as a means of preventing this.

THE IRISH NAVAL COMMAND.

American Admiral in Charge.

QUEENSTOWN, June 25.

The American Admiral, Admiral Sims, has temporarily taken over the Irish naval command during the absence on leave of Vice-Admiral Bayly, who has been ordered a change and rest owing to the severe strain caused by his duties since the outbreak of the war.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.

Washington, June 25. Eighty million dollars have been collected during the first six days of a nation-wide Red Cross campaign.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

Amsterdam, June 25. A message from Vienna states that Dr. Seidler's Ministry is provisional, and consists of bureaucrats.

ADMIRAL VON HINTZ'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

Amsterdam, June 25. The *Tidenstege* states that the German Government has advised the Norwegian Government that it intends to appoint Admiral von Hintz, the ex-Minister to Peking, as Minister to Christiania.

AMERICAN MEDICAL CORPS IN FRANCE.

London, June 25. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that 2,000 men United States Army Medical Corps have taken over six big British base hospitals.

KAISER'S PERSONAL COURIER AND HIS BOMBS.

Paris, June 25. Prominent Norwegians state that the German Baron Raudenfeldt, who was the personal courier of the Kaiser, carried bombs in his diplomatic valise. They also state that Germany is attempting to terrorise the Norwegians, alleging that they are provisioning the Allies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SINN FEIN RIOT IN CORK.

ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

London, June 25. A procession of Sinn Feiners at Cork, last night attacked a recruiting office. Relatives of men at the front resented the action and rioting ensued. The police made baton charges. These proved ineffectual, and the military, with machine-guns, were called out. The police were repeatedly stoned, and had to act in a drastic manner. Shots were fired. One man was killed and another wounded, besides a dozen wounded with bayonets. The disorders were quelled by midnight.

REPUBLICAN PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PRIME MINISTER'S VIEWS.

CAPE TOWN, June 25.

Speaking at Robertson, Cape Colony, General Louis Botha regretted that the Provincial Council elections had been fought on political lines. They should have remained outside of party politics. Unfortunately, politics had been dragged into many matters where they should never have been, even into native affairs. He would be a coward and a faithless leader if he allowed his people to sink into the mire without attempting to rescue them. South Africa's future depended upon the co-operation of the two white races. There could not and must not be two streams in South Africa. (Prolonged cheers) Now they heard of a republican propaganda. Did the people want to cut adrift? Why did they raise these matters under the present difficulties? Would it not have been far more honest to have said at Vereeniging that they desired to create a new republic as soon as possible? General Botha proceeded to point out that the Nationalists' programme of principles specifically recognised Clause 4 of the Act of Union, concerning the Union's relations towards the United Kingdom, as resting on the *bona fides* of the two nations. Let anyone tell him, the speaker exclaimed, where their rights had been interfered with or curtailed, and what was the reason of this republican propaganda. The fact was that they in South Africa had the greatest possible liberties, and as much freedom as was obtainable under any republican system.

Continuing, General Botha said: "South Africa is our fatherland and home. We should indeed be thankful if we did not stand in the first place for our fatherland (Cheers). But I believe in maintaining the link between South Africa and Great Britain. (Cheers) You cannot destroy this link without a bloody civil war. All this talk of liberty sounds very well, but you cannot create a republic unless the two races agree, and it is possible that the Englishmen in South Africa will have a republic. You will do nothing but arouse suspicion if you talk like this. If people go on so talking you will never make this a great country. If it did come to war, we should be killing off each other and in the end somebody else would walk away with the spoils and sit on top of us. (Cheers) The people are playing with fire. Let me warn them that it is very easy to start a fire, but it is very difficult to extinguish the flames. Let us cease this nonsense and fit ourselves for the days after the war when we shall be called upon to settle all kinds of problems. (Cheers)"

General Botha concluded by emphasising that South Africa is a sister State to Great Britain and that South Africa's first duty is in the interest of the Union itself, was to remain on a friendly footing with the British Empire, without abandoning any of the principles of South Africa. It must always be seen that South Africa's interests were to secure a constitutional connection between the Union and Great Britain. But for the British Fleet, they would have been in the greatest difficulties. The fact of the Nationalists winning a few seats would not scare him. Six seats had been won in the Cape, the majorities of which only totalled 1,350, while there were 55,000 Union voters who were surely not Nationalists. General Botha eloquently appealed for the unity of Britain and Boer.

After his speech he received an ovation.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

In the House of Commons on May 14th, Sir J. Lonsdale asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to an interview which had appeared in a Moscow newspaper, and in which the Italian Consul-General at Moscow and the Japanese Consul had denied the reported interview. It is scarcely necessary to add that no such treaty has ever been contemplated.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Oble, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

"STEALING BY CO-OWNER."

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice. One "Ng" Wa was charged with "stealing by co-owner" and that he did, on or about June 23, 1914, at Yumati, steal the sum of \$100 money belonging to the beneficial owners of which the accused was one.

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shepton, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. E. Davidson, defended the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

The jury were:—Messrs. H. W. Dick, E. M. da Rozario, A. W. van Andel, W. Taylor, R. M. Castro and G. E. Williams.

Before opening the case, the Attorney General asked his Lordship's permission to add a second charge to the indictment. The second charge was that the accused converted to his own use the said \$100.

Mr. Alabaster objected. He said that the second charge which the Attorney General desired to add did not refer to any other sum of money than that which was mentioned in the first charge. It was only another way of stating the offence in the same set of circumstances.

The point was argued at considerable length, Mr. Alabaster quoting from various authorities in support of his objection.

His Lordship provisionally allowed the Attorney General to add the second charge, and after hearing the evidence on the first charge, he would decide whether the second charge should finally be allowed.

The Attorney General said that the charge in the case arose in respect of a contract entered into for the supply of stone for the purpose of building a new harbour of refuge at Mong Kok Tsui, Yumati. A firm was formed called the Sun Tai firm for this purpose, the defendant being the managing partner. He controlled the money belonging to the firm and he controlled the accounts generally, and he had charge of the books. On May 28th the Sun Tai firm entered into a sub-contract with two men to supply stone. One of these men was a more or less ignorant man, so far as business matters were concerned, he being merely a stone cutter, but the other man was an educated Chinese. An amount of \$400 was deposited with the Sun Tai firm by these sub-contractors as deposit, and subsequently the business partner of the sub-contractors retired from business. He went to the Sun Tai firm and instructed that when the work of supplying and cutting the stone had been completed, the deposit of \$400 was to be returned to the stone cutter. The latter subsequently applied for the funds, but the defendant refused to pay over the money, saying that for some reason unknown the money had been forfeited. This is denied and it would be shown that the work was duly carried out.

Evidence was then taken as to the entering into the sub-contract.

Upon resuming the hearing after the tiffin interval, the Attorney General, addressing his Lordship, said that he had been considering the case during the adjournment, and he did not think he would offer any further evidence. As his Lordship was aware, the evidence on the depositions was considered before the Crown decided to indict. He had come to the conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case and he still thought so on the depositions, but although he would not go so far as to state that the witness they had heard during the morning was not telling the truth, he did not think his evidence was sufficiently reliable or strong enough upon which the Crown could rest its case.

His Lordship then informed the jury of the action taken by the prosecution and a formal verdict of not guilty on both charges was brought in and the accused was discharged.

THE EWO FIRE AT TIENTSIN.

The great fire at Tientsin which started in Messrs Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s "B" Godown ranks among the most destructive Tientsin fires ever experienced. Besides the gutting of the godown in which it originated, the fire greatly damaged the machinery godown and practically destroyed the block known as Victoria Buildings. The Robinson Piano Company, the Chinese Post Office, and the safety of which were seriously threatened at one time, were fortunately preserved. We understand that the insurance losses fall entirely on British Companies. — P. T. Times.

WAR CHARITIES.

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M. S. and E. G. 37.50
Monthly subscriptions 10
Lord Roberts Memorial Work-shop 10
H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., 225 208.60
French Relief Fund:—
Prisoners of War 20
Navy & Dockyard 126.10
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P. J. L. O. (Monthly subscription) 10
Mr. E. A. Nibbel (Monthly subscription) 25
Relief of Dependents of Soldiers and Sailors 10
Standard Oil Company of New York 5,000
Belgian Relief Fund:—
An anonymous Correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press 10
Already acknowledged \$ 15,628.22
Amounts remitted etc. 417,033.47
Balance in hand \$ 20,739.28
N. J. STABE, Esq. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1917.

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J. Eldridge, A. E. Eldridge, J. H. McGingaur, W. O. Connor, E. J. Higginbotham, A. W. Hurlow, H. G. W. Bache, A. C. T. Jones, W. Johnson, G. McCallum, H. J. Weatherhead, H. W. Stringer, S. Hadden, O. V. Mitchellmore, J. Ormiston, R. Hunter, W. McCubbin, W. Johnson, G. H. May, Capt. Pooley, F. A. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, Capt. Alocck, J. Hyde, E. J. Bunje, H. W. Page, Shing Hop and Lee Tung Wo, \$5 each 145.00
Chang Tin Tin \$4; B. J. Everest, J. H. Kynock, E. B. Smelt, A. Nichol, A. E. Clements, J. Jack, S. J. Clarke, L. Kay, \$2 each, V. C. Labrum and J. Smith, \$1 each 21.00
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J. H. N. Mody (2nd donation) 50
R. Basse 50
Dr. J. H. Kew 20
E. E. Ellis, W. Allen, W. E. W. Edwards, S. E. Jermol, J. J. Joseph, \$10 each 50
D. K. Khapure and P. A. Jamsetjee, \$5 each 10
Total \$11,874.39

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Aggregate Receipts for 25 weeks 231,264
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Increase 88
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A. Patterson, W. Sanderson, A. P. Haderup, E. J. Fitz Gibbon, J. R. Nicksel, D. Fellingsham, J. Sinclair, C. B. Sperry, H. Thomas, F. E. Lane, H. S. Allison, \$5 each 55
Total 135.00
Per Mr. A. McKirdy:—
J. Dalziel \$ 15
W. M. Scott, A. McKirdy, \$10 each 20
D. Templeton, R. A. Ferguson, J. Mitchell, J. McIntyre, J. Dillie, H. T. Harrow, W. Basford, H. T. Heath, S. Boulton, J. Ferguson, W. Hardwick, R. Aitken, W. J. Hill, W. O. Jackson, T. Bateman, A. O. and A. Carmichael, \$5 each 85
Amount previously acknowledged 10,838.39
Total \$11,874.39

GERMAN PRISONERS' "BEST TREATMENT IN ENGLAND."

In a discussion in the Main Committee of the Reichstag concerning prisoners of war, last month, Dr. Krieger, of the Foreign Office, said the exchange of civil prisoners between Germany and England was not abolished, but only interrupted temporarily in consequence of the prohibition of certain sea routes. It would be resumed as soon as the negotiations concerning the establishment of a safe Dutch steamship connection were concluded. General Friedrich, of the Ministry of War, said the treatment of prisoners of war was best in England, but that lately complaints had been made concerning burning. "In the interest of Germany's reputation," he said, "we wish prisoners interned by us to carry back home with them good recollections."

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TIENTSIN via **CHEFOO**..... **CHIPHISING**..... THURSDAY, June 28, Daylight.
HAIPHONG..... **TAKSANG**..... THURSDAY, June 23, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN..... **MAUSANG**..... SATURDAY, June 30, at Noon.
MANILA..... **YUENSANG**..... SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 p.m.
MANILA..... **LOONGSANG**..... SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Ber/Lading arranged to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1918

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship
"SANTHIA"

having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1909

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR ON
AUTONOMY.

A COUNCIL OF PRINCES.

The Indian delegates to the Imperial War Cabinet were the guests of the Indian Parliamentary Association at luncheon in the Harcourt Room, House of Commons, recently. The Lord Chamberlain (Lord Findlay) presided.

Mr. Chamberlain, in proposing the toast of "The Indian Delegation," said the name of the Maharaja of Bikanir was coupled with it. "No one here was passionately loyal to the King-Emperor more strongly than among the ruling princes of India."

The Maharaja of Bikanir, acknowledging the toast, said the fact that India for the first time had been invited to send representatives to the Imperial War Cabinet and War Conference had caused widespread gratification as a just, but somewhat overdue, recognition of her unflinching loyalty and devotion to her Emperor, of her position within the Empire, and of the services which it had been her pride and her privilege to render to her Sovereign and his Empire in the greatest crisis they had had to face.

Speaking both of British India and of the Indian States, his Highness expressed the profound veneration in which India held the Emperor, and her constant concern for the welfare of the Empire. Subject always to these essential considerations, he continued, our next aspiration is to see our country, under the guidance and with the help of Great Britain, make a material advance of constitutional lines in regard to matters political and economic, and ultimately to attain, under the standard of our King-Emperor, that freedom and autonomy which you in this country secured long ago for yourselves, and which our more fortunate sister Dominions have also enjoyed for some time past.

Proceeding, the Maharaja said that the ruling princes, so far from being alarmed at the political progress of India, rejoiced at it. At least 10 per cent. of the more important States already had representative self-government, and every year constitutional government was being extended. Though they were autocrats, the princes were marching with the times. The Indian States were proud of their unique position within the Empire. There was no diversity among the States on matters of Imperial concern. They asked only to be allowed further opportunities of serving their King-Emperor, and for the continuance of the good will of the British nation towards their efforts to work out their own salvation.

The Maharaja added—as rulers governing such a vast area in India, we, however, feel that it is to be kept abreast of the times and of the conditions prevailing, and likely to prevail, in British India, and if we are fully to secure and to retain our proper place in the constitution of the Empire, we must have, a regularly assigned and more definite place in the constitution of the Empire by the institution at an early date of a Council or Assembly of Princes, formed on proper lines, where important questions concerning ourselves, our States, and our people on the one hand, and the British Government on the other, can be discussed and settled just as a legislative body exists in regard to matters concerning British India. I should perhaps make it clear that we have no desire whatever to encroach on the affairs of British India any more than we desire any outside interference with our own internal affairs. These ideas, which have been maturing for some years, were definitely and officially brought forward by a large and representative number of Ruling Princes at a meeting convened by Lord Chelmsford at Delhi in October last, and the Viceroy's speech and the attitude of the Government of India leads us to hope that the question is receiving sympathetic consideration. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain announced that it was hoped that before long it might be possible to organize a Parliamentary visit to India.

TO KIDNAP DR. WILSON.

STARTLING GERMAN PLOT.

New York, April 27.

Max Lyman, a German reservist, known for years as Count London, has made a sensational confession to Government secret service men, who, however, believe it. German frightfulness was to be brought to the United States in its fullest force, the agency being the 122,000 German reservists who have been gathered in Northern Mexico. The Germans have been arming steadily and manufacturing munitions, according to Lyman, and the moment for their attack was to come when the American troops were being despatched to Europe to aid the Allies. There are many officers of the German army with the reservists.

The invaders did not fear much opposition in a march from the border to Washington, where it was planned to sack the Treasury and seize Mr. Wilson as a hostage. There was also no fear from the forts left in the rear, as the garrisons are small. Besides, the Germans planned to have the support of the bandit Villa and his force of some 20,000 men as a rearguard.

From Washington it was planned to raid the other large cities, and the grand coup was to be the destruction of New York, which the Germans planned to set on fire, while parts were to be blown up with dynamite. The reservists also planned to secure enough artillery to destroy some of the American coast forts near the large cities.

Lyman confessed that the support of German-Americans in New York and other cities was expected. He also gave some details of the organization, saying that German reservists ever since the war broke out secretly reported regularly to their officers here, and were ready to obey orders on short notice. He told how they flocked to Mexico when war became imminent, and of the organization below the border. Part of the plot was promised to Villa, who was also guaranteed a free hand in despoiling the ranches and farms of the south.

Lyman was imprisoned and not admitted bail. The Secret Service is investigating certain details of the confession, which implicate confederates in America, and representations may be made to Mexico about the German reservists there if the confession is proved to be based on fact.

WAR OFFICE RED TAPE.

"DEAD" SOLDIERS WALKING ABOUT LONDON.

The Over-Seas London Letter in Tit Bits of April 7, 1917, quotes the following example of British red tape:—There are three "dead" soldiers walking about London at the present moment, and they are moving heaven and earth to try and persuade the War Office that they are alive and well. At an earlier period of the war they were officially reported as "missing, believed dead," and the War Office subsequently adopted the latter of these two descriptions. As a matter of fact, they were taken prisoner, but made their escape from Germany. Now they have arrived in London, but the War Office, with something more than the usual surfeit of red tape, refuses to acknowledge their existence in the flesh. The situation is truly Gilbertian. These very much alive soldiers go to Whitehall to claim their pay, but are met with the rejoinder, "Oh, no; you've been dead long ago. Go away. Here is the official announcement of your death." Fortunately, the "deceased" have been taken charge of by one of the many hostesses and soldiers that have been established in London and elsewhere.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN
CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon to give relief by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"For the Blood is the Life."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS
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IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Itches, Blisters, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Ears.

All these are sure signs of impure blood, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter, which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clear and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular skin or blood complaint, from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

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(1917)

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The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
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A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away this pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed, and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just what is needed, and every family should be provided with it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Togo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

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BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

Sterling 21,500,000/= \$18,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO.....\$33,500,000

PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

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For 3 months—2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

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N. J. STABER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 5, 1917.

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INTEREST on deposits is allowed on

the minimum monthly balances at 2 1/2

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai

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N. J. STABER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

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Authorized Capital.....21,500,000

Subscribed.....1,125,000

Paid-up.....625,000

Reserve Fund.....900,000

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Every description of Exchange business

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O. CHAMPEIN,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917.

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HEAD OFFICE

WHERE THE "U" BOATS WORK.

There is a widespread belief that the increased violence and success of the "U" boat campaign, as reflected in the losses of British merchantmen, are due to the longer radius of action and wider sweep of the hostile submarines.

It is frequently asserted that the defensive measures adopted by the Admiralty have compelled the "U" boats to abandon the North Sea, the Channel, and the Irish Sea as hunting grounds, and to take themselves farther afield.

According to a high authority, this is not the case. Modern submarines can, of course, maintain themselves much longer at sea than was the case with those in commission two years ago. This is doubly advantageous to them. The boats employed on the original "blockade" in 1915 followed as nearly as possible the following programme: Proceeding to station, 20 days; operating in allotted area, 20 days; returning to base, 12 days; refitting crew and refitting boat, 12 days. The boats now in service are able to remain at least twice as long on their appointed beats, so that if the circle for reaching the station remains the same, and also that allowed for recuperation at the end of a cruise, each boat now spends 10 days out of 41 in active employment, as compared with a previous 20 days out of 41. The actual sea time proportionate to the life of the boat is thus increased from 50 per cent. to 66 per cent.

DESTROY THE WASTE NEXT.

Still more important is the fact that the new boats have to cross the North Sea twice (once out and once in) for 40-day work at sea, whereas with the older craft once and return had to be made once for each 20-day cruise. The risk of destruction is thus appreciably lessened, since "anti" measures are doubtless more numerous and effective in the North Sea than they are beyond it.

In spite of their greater sea-going capacity, however, "U" boats do not spread themselves a great deal more than used to be the case, and this is fairly obvious reasons. Every mile "coiled" induces the boat's staying power, and the farther afield she goes the sooner she must turn back. In the second place, the best areas for "U" boat operations are necessarily those in which the various principal trade routes begin to converge. Outside the Mediterranean the vast bulk of "U" boat activity is still contained within a line drawn from Brast to Bergen round the British Isles.

Sir Edward Carson said recently that submarines were now operating up to about 250 miles from the coast—though some have, of course, been met with a good deal farther out. If this standard be applied from the north of Scotland to Gibraltar, it will be found that the total area of ordinary "U" boat activity is little, if anything, more than three million square miles—a fact which shows plainly enough that if the menace is to be overcome at all it must be combated not by "chance" work on the illimitable high seas but in and around the buses and estuaries where it originates. When you want to destroy waste you do not, if you are sensible, walk about with a net half a mile away from their nest.—Richard Thirkell in "The Daily Mail."

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1917.

Date	Ends	Begin
June 25th, 5.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	
27th, 5.31	7.31	
28th, 5.31	7.31	
29th, 5.31	7.31	
30th, 5.31	7.31	

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 26, 1917.

Bank Wire	2/6 1/2
On demand	2/6 7/16
30 days sight	2/6 9/16
4 months sight	2/6 11/16
6 months sight	2/6 13/16
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/6 15/16
Documentary, 6 months sight	2/6 17/16

On demand	2/6 1/2
On 30 days sight	2/6 7/16
On 4 months sight	2/6 11/16
On 6 months sight	2/6 13/16
On 9 months sight	2/6 15/16
On 12 months sight	2/6 17/16

On demand	2/6 1/2
On 30 days sight	2/6 7/16
On 4 months sight	2/6 11/16
On 6 months sight	2/6 13/16
On 9 months sight	2/6 15/16
On 12 months sight	2/6 17/16

On demand	2/6 1/2
On 30 days sight	2/6 7/16
On 4 months sight	2/6 11/16
On 6 months sight	2/6 13/16
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On 12 months sight	2/6 17/16

JUST ARRIVED
"INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES
ALL MODELS

Prices

2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed Cylinders... \$500.00
5 " Little Twin... \$650.00
7 " " Big Twin Powerplus... \$750.00
7 1/2 " " Big Twin (Electric Model)... \$850.00

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TO LET

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GARDEN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H.M.H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET

Roomed FLAT in Trugener Mansions, 1 May Road. Unfurnished. Ready July 1st. Apply—
P.O. Box 389.
Hongkong, June 19, 1917. 1894

TO LET

Well appointed and comfortable European Houses Nos. 17 and 19 KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights, already installed. Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10 Des Vaux Road Central.
Tel. Nos. 906 and 551.
Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1808

TO LET

FOUR ROOMED FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply—
A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827

TO LET

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon. A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES in Sharnon, Canton. HOUSES TO LET. Wong-wei-chong Road. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387.

I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,600
II—Fire Funds—3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—17,667,580
Sinking Fund Account—128,250

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches—2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department—337,239
Other Income—478,940

£25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day On date at On date at at 5 p.m. at 8 a.m. at 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.73 29.73 29.70
Temperature 79 78 83
Humidity 87 85 81
Direction of Wind NW 1 2 3
Force 1 2 4
Weather 0 0 0
Rain 0.79 0.00 0.32

Highest open air temperature on the 25th 81
Lowest open air temperature on the 25th 61
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, June 26, 1917.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Port of Spain, East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow 2.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui 4.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Aberdeen, Aukland, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley 4.30 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Canton, Samson, Regis, 5 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Wuchow 1.30 P.M. 9.00 A.M.

Macao 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

Kongmoon 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Nantau and Samel 9.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamshun 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

Shamshun 4.00 P.M. 9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.

Canton 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Tai Ping 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shek Kiu 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukung 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME: AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1878-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 27th to July 3rd, 1917.

High Water Mean Time

Low Water Mean Time

High Water Mean Time

Low Water Mean Time

High Water Mean Time

Low Water Mean Time

High Water Mean Time

Low Water Mean Time

High Water Mean Time

Low Water Mean Time

High Water Mean Time

Low Water Mean Time

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Low Water Mean Time

High Water Mean Time

Low Water Mean Time

High Water Mean Time

Low Water Mean Time

WATERY HEADS ON BABY'S FACE

Hands and Arms. Had to Tie Hands to Prevent Scratching.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"My little son came out in large watery heads on his face, hands and arms. Then the heads broke open into terrible sore eruptions which irritated him very much, and to prevent him from scratching I had to tie his hands."

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample. I then bought more Soap and Ointment and they completely healed my boy." (Signed) Mrs. A. Foster, 6 Priory Rd., Tonbridge, Kent, Eng., July 25, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post with 25-p. Skin Book. (Scrap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for sample, P. Newber & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below—

DAY SIGNALS.

1—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2—Black cone point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3—Black cone point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6—Two black cones, top one inverted, bottom one point up—Gale expected to increase.

7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon forces expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal post on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-ko, and the flagstaff near the Field Office's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.—White, White, White.

2.—White, green, green.

3.—Green, white, white.

4.—Green, green, white.

5.—White, white, green.

6.—Green, green, green.

7.—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons, and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 11.45—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok, moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly at other reporting stations. Pressure over Tongkin is now nearly normal. The northern depression continues to travel eastward.

There are indications of a depression to the east of Luzon.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.45 inch. Total since January 1st, 57.07 inches, against an average of 36.83 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 27th June—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per—Messrs B. and J. M. Bowman, Mr. P. F. Case, Mr. E. R. Davies, Messrs J. and R. Ferguson, Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Mr. L. Hodge, Mr. C. D. Macdonald, Mr. J. V. Macdonald, Mr. K. L. Chan, Mr. S. P. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Tung, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. De Souza, Fung Wo In, Mr. and Mrs. Fung Fook, Wen, Foe, Ho, Chang, Mr. D. S. Mason, Mr. J. Y. McCarney, Mr. J. Regan, Mr. J. W. Savage, Mr. H. D. Wolfe, Mr. W. Zacharias, Mr. C. S. Huang, Mrs. and Master Victor Hung Shui, Mr. M. Joseph, Miss M. R. Jenkins, Mr. L. W. Kwan, Sea Hood, Seng, Tan Chin Gub, Mrs. J. T. and Miss Wong, Mrs. A. Wong, Miss J. C. Fisher, Mr. C. Runcator, Mr. E. H. Botelho, Miss A. Conceicao, Mr. D. J. Wudan.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 26, 1917.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

WVStock 6 a.m. 29.45 83 72 0 1

Memo 6 a.m. 29.45 83 72 0 1

Hokkaido 6 a.m. 29.45 83 72 0 1

Tokio 6 a.m. 29.45 83 72 0 1

Kochi 6 a.m. 29.45 83 72 0 1